PELLONULA BAHIENSIS STEINDACHNER, 1879 (PISCES): PROPOSED REPLACEMENT OF LECTOTYPE. Z.N.(S.)2445

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Whitehead, 1979, *Bull. br. Mus. (nat. Hist.)* (Zool.), vol. 20 (1), p. 14, designated as lectotype of *Pellonula bahiensis* Steindachner, 1879, *Sitzber. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien,* vol. 80, p. 181, pl. 3, fig. 2, the specimen in the Naturhistorisches Museum of Vienna NMV.2870 (69·1 mm SL) and as paralectotype the second specimen under this registration number (70·5 mm SL). The species was identified as *Rhinosardinia bahiensis* (Steindachner, 1879).

2. These two specimens were placed in the genus *Rhinosardinia* Eigenmann, 1912, *Mem. Carnegie Mus.* vol. 5, p. 445, type species, by original designation, *Rhinosardinia serrata* Eigenmann, *ibid.,* which was defined as having a retrorse spine on the maxilla (still the major diagnostic character). Whitehead, *loc. cit.,* assumed that the spine was broken off in the lectotype.

3. Steindachner had eight syntypes (to 100 mm SL). Since publication of Whitehead's lectotype designation based on an examination of two of these, another four syntypes have come to light (NMV. 76436:1–4). In fact, the six presently known syntypes include representatives of two species of two different genera, *Rhinosardinia bahiensis* (Steindachner) and *Lile piquitinga* (Schreiner·& Ribeiro, 1903) (no retrorse spine on maxilla; very distinct silver lateral stripe down flanks; pre-dorsal bones 8–9 as compared with 11–13 in *R. bahiensis*; pelvic fin insertion behind vertical from dorsal fin origin as compared with distinctly in front in *R. bahiensis*). The six syntypes can now be identified as follows:

R. bahiensis: NMV. 76436:1 and 4

L. piquitinga: NMV. 2870:1 and 2 (previously designated lectotype and paralectotype respectively), 76436:2 and 3.

4. Steindachner's description is reasonably detailed, although many of the features are shared by *Rhinosardinia* and *Lile*. He clearly notes the retrorse maxillary spine of *Rhinosardinia* ('Ein ziemlich grosser, mit der Spitze nach hinten gekehrter Stachel am oberen Ende des kahnförmig gebogenen Oberkiefers'). On the other hand, he describes the silver lateral stripe of *Lile* ('Die silbergraue Seitenbinde am Rumpfe nimmt gegen den Schwanzstiel bald an Höhe ein wenig ab, bald zu'). His description of the pelvic fin insertion is equivocal ('bald ein wenig vor, bald unbedeutend hinter'). That his description was based

on both species is further borne out by his figure, which shows both the retrorse spine and the distinct silver lateral stripe, while the pelvic fin insertion is exactly beneath the dorsal fin origin.

5. As first taxonomic reviser, Whitehead (*loc. cit.*) clearly intended to recognise Steindachner's *bahiensis* as a species of *Rhinosardinia.* We propose that this intention be followed by replacing Whitehead's lectotype. If the original designation was to remain, the name *bahiensis* would become a senior synonym of *piquitinga* Schreiner & Ribeiro, 1903, a name well entrenched in the literature; and the name *bahiensis,* equally well entrenched in the literature as that of a valid species of *Rhinosardinia,* would have to be replaced by a new name. In view of Steindachner's confusion and the nomenclatural consequences we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type specimen hitherto made for the nominal species *Pellonula bahiensis* Steindachner, 1879, and to designate NMV. 76436:4 (a fish of 76·5 mm SL, 'Bucht von Bahia, Steindachner coll.) as lectotype of that species;

(2) to place the specific name *bahiensis* Steindachner, 1879, as published in the binomen *Pellonula bahiensis*, and as interpreted by reference to the lectotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.